



LAWRENCE  
LIVERMORE  
NATIONAL  
LABORATORY

# Dynamical diffraction at high intensities

S. Hau-Riege, T. Pardini

February 5, 2013

## **Disclaimer**

---

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States government. Neither the United States government nor Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, nor any of their employees makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

**Proposal number:** L562  
**Proposal Title:** Dynamical diffraction at high intensities  
**Date of experiment:** 7/12 to 7/16, 2012  
**Instrument used:** CXI

**Brief summary:**

Experiment: Our goal was to use LCLS pulses to measure Bragg and Laue diffraction on *single-crystal* silicon. Multiple technical difficulties (described below) required us to redirected the experiment and measure the high-intensity Bragg reflection off *polycrystalline* silicon, instead: we used a series of LCLS shots to alter the local crystalline state of the sample into smaller domains, and monitored Bragg reflection as a function of x-ray fluence and shot number. Fig.1 shows the Bragg-signal intensity as a function of shot number and for different fluences.

Current status of data analysis: Data analysis for this experiment is still ongoing. Our efforts are currently focusing on performing *post-mortem* sample analysis; we plan on characterizing the local morphology, crystal structure and possibly electronic structure of the sample near craters. This will help us better understand the process leading to the formation of nanocrystals in the sample.

Issues: The relatively complex setup was co-developed by LCLS and LLNL, with the CCD hardware provided by the users, and all DAQ and most diode hardware by LCLS. The diode deployed to measure the Bragg signal did not work as anticipated, while the CCD controller used for the Laue signal got damaged by the server computer and failed to give any readout. Additionally, severe cracking on the sample surface was observed at high x-ray fluences, making sample alignment challenging.

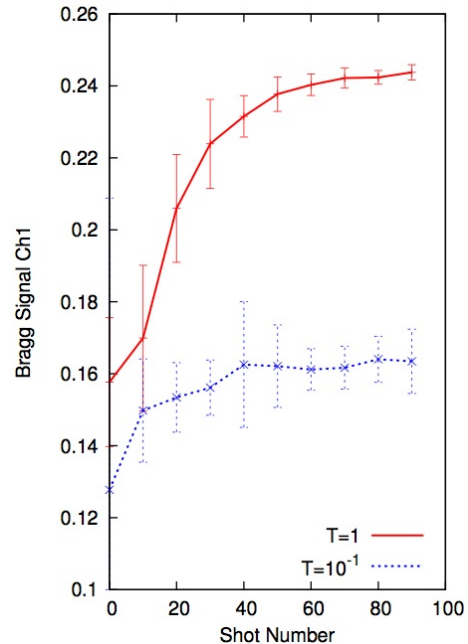
**Successful:** Yes, after redirecting the experiment; data analysis and post-mortem inspection are still ongoing.

**Dissemination of results:**

Preliminary results have been discussed:

1. S. P. Hau-Riege, Center for Adaptive Optics Fall retreat, 2012, Lake Arrowhead CA (invited)
2. S. P. Hau-Riege, SLAC Seminar 2012, Menlo Park CA (invited)

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.



**Figure 1: Bragg signal off polycrystalline silicon as a function of shot number. T is the x-ray transmission.**